

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass
other names/site number: Bonanza Road Underpass

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Bonanza Road and Union Pacific Railroad Tracks
city or town Las Vegas vicinity N/A
state Nevada code NV county Washoe code 003 zip code 89106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
 National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
 National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☒ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: TRANSPORTATION Sub: Rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: TRANSPORTATION Sub: Rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT-Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof N/A
walls N/
other Fascia-concrete with steel reinforcement; Abutments-concrete with Steel reinforcement; Structure-steel

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Ethnic Heritage-Black

Community Planning and Development

Transportation

Period of Significance 1936-1954

Significant Dates 1936

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Nevada Department of Highways; Union Pacific Engineers

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository: City of Las Vegas Planning and Development Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	666990	4005000	3	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—
	—	See continuation sheet.				

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Courtney Mooney, Urban Design Coordinator
organization City of Las Vegas Planning and Development Department date 9/23/03
street & number 731 S. Fourth Street telephone 702-229-5260
city or town Las Vegas state NV zip code 89101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Las Vegas
street & number 731 S. Fourth Street telephone _____
city or town Las Vegas state NV zip code 89101

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

7. Description

The Clark Avenue railroad underpass, now called the Bonanza Road railroad underpass, is located near downtown Las Vegas, approximately three-fifths of a mile northeast of the intersection of US Highways 95 and 15.¹ The underpass is bordered on the northwest by industrial development, commercial and residential development on the northeast and southeast, and several acres of undeveloped land on the southwest (Section 12 Additional Documentation). The structure straddles two east-bound and two west-bound lanes of Bonanza Road, formerly Clark Avenue until the 1940s.

When constructed in 1936, the underpass consisted of three separate underpass structures spanning two sub-grade lanes of Clark Avenue, one east-bound and one west-bound lane. The east and west elevations consisted of identical concrete fascia girders connected at either end to concrete retaining walls with concrete abutments. The fascias were inscribed with "Clark Avenue Underpass, Built 1936, Clearance 14 Ft." The original fascias and abutments contained rusticated decoration in a simple Art Deco design. Two pedestrian subways were constructed on either side of the underpass, reached by sidewalks and lined with metal pipe railings (1936 sheets #9 and #27).

A Victor-Kimball-Krogh drainage pump and pump house was located east of the structure along the south concrete embankment. The pump house was a concrete structure that measured 8'8" x 9'4" and rose approximately 11'9" above grade. The design retained the Art Deco elements of the underpass, but in a much simpler version (1936 sheet #14). The pump house housed the pump that carried the water drained below the street surface, through grates embedded into the roadway, away from the depressed street surface through a system of pipes (1936 sheet #10).

In 1964 Bonanza Road was widened by two lanes constructed to the south of the original roadway. The underpass structure was widened accordingly, however the additional spans retain the original dimensions and Art Deco design elements. Two unfortunate losses are the north abutment on the west elevation, and the lettering on the east and west fascias, which was "chipped out and filled with Epoxy cement, [and] all exposed surfaces refinished" (1964, sheet #8). The south pedestrian subway was removed, as that location became the center divider wall

¹ For the purposes of this report "underpass" will refer to the Bonanza Road railroad underpass.

for the east- and west-bound lanes of traffic. Due to heightened crime in the area, the remaining north pedestrian subway was sealed. The outline of the east entrance to the north

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

7. Description, continued

subway is still visible, however, and the original pipe railings remain, descending into the dirt used to fill the sub-grade to the entrance. The west entrance to the north subway is no longer visible, as the walkway has been replaced with a concrete block retaining wall. The pipe railing remains, however. And finally, the pumphouse was removed, no longer necessary as the water now drains from grates embedded in the roadway into the city sewer system.

Currently, the underpass structure consists of three separate underpass structures spanning four lanes of Bonanza Road. The spans are constructed of steel I-beams and trusses, with steel-reinforced concrete fascia girders and abutments (1936 sheet #12, 1964 sheet #29). The top surface of the center and west spans each contain a railroad track, and the east span is unpaved and used for Union Pacific maintenance vehicles. The spans connect to concrete retaining walls at either end, and are supported in the center by a concrete divider wall that separates the east- and west-bound traffic lanes. The concrete divider becomes a low dividing wall along the center island of the east side, extending several feet beyond the underpass. Two twin arm luminaries are set into widened areas of the low wall. The height of the west side divider wall remains constant as the street ascends. Four identical luminaries are set into this wall. Pipe railing runs along the top of the north and south retaining walls.

The east elevation consists of three concrete abutments with two concrete fascia girders, one for each side of Bonanza Road, connected in the center and attached behind the abutments.² The west elevation consists of a center and south concrete abutment with two concrete fascia girders, one for each side of Bonanza Road, connected in the center and attached behind the abutments. The north end of the fascia is attached to a concrete retaining wall, as there is no north abutment on the west elevation. A sidewalk lines the south side of the east-bound lanes.

The east abutments, like those on the west elevation, are typically 25' tall from road surface to top of abutment. Each abutment has a rectangular cross-section, with the north and south abutments measuring 5'11" across, and 24" deep. The center abutment is narrower, measuring

² For the purpose of this report, east or west "elevation" will refer to the east elevation of the east span, or the west elevation of the west span.

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

7. Description, continued

4'9" across. The west elevation only has center and south abutments, with dimensions equal to the corresponding abutments on the east elevation.

The abutments are designed with simple Art Deco decorative elements, with the east elevation receiving more detail. Each abutment has a peaked top and a rusticated design; however, the east abutments have a slightly projecting panel centered on the abutment, offset from the outer edge by 12" and following the peaked outline of the top edge. Rustication, in the form of two vertical rows of recessed lines inset $\frac{3}{4}$ ", is set into the projecting panel 12" from the outer edges. Each row has five recessed lines 2" wide, with the top row having equal lengths of 4'9", and the bottom row set in a "fall" pattern with the center line the longest at 4'9", and the shortest outer two at 1'7". Unlike the east elevation, the west elevation does not have the projecting panels, nor does it have two rows of recessed lines. The west abutments simply have one row of five recessed lines having equal lengths of 3'6" (1964 sheet #19).

The concrete fascia girders have consistent cross sections and height dimensions for each span and elevation, but vary in span length and rustication pattern (1936 sheet #27). The north girder of the west façade is approximately 33'10" in length, from connection to the north wall to south girder. The rustication pattern consists of three groups of vertical recessed lines inset $\frac{3}{4}$ " in a row across the fascia. A group of seven recessed lines is centered with two groups of five to the right and left. The recessed lines are two feet in length, and four inches wide. The north girder of the east façade is 30'6" in length and has a similar rustication pattern, however the recessed lines are 1'3" in length (1936 sheet #27).

The south girder of the west elevation is 47' in length from connection to the north girder to south wall. The rustication is consistent with the north girder, however there are thirteen recessed lines in the center group, flanked by two groups of six recessed lines. The south girder of the east elevation is 37'6" in length from connection to north girder to south wall. Again, the rustication is consistent with the north girder, however there are nine recessed lines in the center group, flanked by two groups of five recessed lines.

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

7. Description, continued

Currently the structure has suffered vandalism in the form of "tagging" with spray paint, clearly visible in the attached photographs. A leak in the original structure was reported in the Las Vegas Review Journal approximately one year after opening. August Berning, an assistant state highway engineer, reported that the leak was due to the extremes in temperature, resulting in a cracked section of the water-proofing in an expansion joist. The crack was subsequently repaired and traffic was "not hampered in any way by the trouble".³ The Nevada Department of Transportation has not reported any serious maintenance troubles with the structure in recent years.

8. Statement of Significance

The Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A. The underpass represents the symbolic "opening up" of the Westside, now called West Las Vegas, after 31 years of being physically separated from the east side of Las Vegas by the Union Pacific railroad tracks.⁴ Since 1905, when the Westside was settled, then called the McWilliams Townsite, relations between the two communities had been hindered by dangerous crossings over the railroad tracks, delaying water and sewer services, electric lighting and commercial trade. The Westside was also slowly becoming more and more segregated, as residents of thriving black Las Vegas neighborhoods were forced to relocate their homes and businesses to the Westside. Overcrowding resulted in the construction of substandard housing, exacerbating the already noxious conditions created by the lack of clean running water. The construction of the underpass was a civic attempt to ease the straining relationship between the white and black communities, as well as a means to facilitate infrastructure improvement on the Westside.

Furthermore, the construction of the underpass was made possible through federal funding under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a program under the "New Deal" introduced by President Roosevelt in 1935 to bring relief to the millions of people left without jobs after the

³ "Leak in Westside Underpass is Not Serious Berning Explains." *Las Vegas Review Journal*. October 13, 1937.

⁴ For the purposes of this report "Las Vegas" will refer to the Clark's Las Vegas Townsite area located to the east side of the railroad tracks. "Westside" and "Old Town" will refer to the McWilliams Townsite, located to the west of the railroad tracks (Section 12 Maps/Aerials).

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Great Depression. The Clark Avenue Underpass was one of 78,000 bridges constructed under this program. The spirit of the New Deal program and WPA befitted the construction of the underpass and what it stood for, and although the underpass directly and indirectly improved the quality of life for many Westside residents, it did not stimulate economic redevelopment of the Westside as it had hoped to.

The underpass structure retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The structure has not been moved, and the surrounding neighborhood has changed little, with the exception of additional industrial development. The structure continues to serve the community as a convenient way to traverse the railroad tracks, and is heavily used as one of a very few of these structures in the city. The simple design details and elegant structural aesthetic belies not only the use of the structure, but its status as a federally funded project, continuing to associate it with the time in which it was built—when trains were moving supplies and workmen, and highways were the post-Depression American's ticket to freedom and relief from drudgery.

Although not as strong as the other qualities, the underpass retains integrity of materials, workmanship and design. The underpass has been widened, however, the additions were thoughtfully executed, continuing the original design elements, materials and dimensions. It should be noted that the structure is not being submitted for nomination based on its retention of these qualities, so much as it's significant social importance and association with significant national and local events.

The period of significance has been defined as 1936, the year of construction, to 1954, the 50-year mark.

Criterion A

Early History

The Clark Avenue railroad underpass is located north of present downtown Las Vegas, and west of the site of the first settlement in the Las Vegas valley, commonly referred to as the Mormon

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Fort, established in 1855.⁵ The Mormons had traveled from Salt Lake City, Utah to the Las Vegas valley in order to establish a mission and a rest stop on the existing mail route to Southern California. The settlers constructed a fort located at the southeast corner of present Las Vegas Boulevard and Washington Avenue. However, the mission was not as successful as the settlers had hoped, and the Indians would frequently raid their fields to steal the crops. In 1857, the Mormons abandoned the fort due to internal dissension regarding leadership and failed attempts to mine useable lead from Mt. Potosi, 35 miles to the southwest.

The Mormon fort lay abandoned and at the mercy of passing travelers and Indians who stole lumber and supplies until 1860 when a California party of prospectors rediscovered the Potosi mining area. The miners formed the Colorado Mining Company and used the fort until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. The fort remained largely unused until a former miner named Octavius Decatur Gass and two partners took over the site to raise cattle and recultivate the deserted fields. As the fort was largely in ruins, Gass and his partners rebuilt the original adobe building and constructed another, which Gass eventually lived in with his wife and family. In the 1870s Gass bought out his two partners and continued to farm and raise cattle on the 640 acres. The fort was eventually named the "Las Vegas Ranch," and became a rest stop for weary travelers where they could camp and obtain a decent meal for a nominal fee.

In the 1860s and 1870s, Gass served four consecutive terms in the Arizona Territory legislature, as the 640 acres were located in Mojave County, Arizona at the time. As legislator, he backed a bill to remove a large portion of land from Mojave County to create Pah-Ute County on the border of the new state of Nevada. By 1872, the land in question had been given to Nevada and became Lincoln County. The State of Nevada demanded back taxes from all former Arizona residents of this area and this, along with extravagant spending and poor management, forced Gass into debt causing him to eventually lose the ranch in 1881 to one of his debtors, Archibald Stewart from Pioche, Nevada.

Archibald Stewart and his wife, Helen, moved to the Las Vegas Ranch in 1882 and began a prosperous ranching operation until 1884 when Stewart was killed under suspicious circumstances at the neighboring Kyle ranch. As a widow with five children, a member of the

⁵ The Mormon Fort was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March 1981.

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

School Board and women's club leader, Helen Stewart continued operating the now 2,000-acre ranch and farm for another 18 years, becoming the largest landowner in Lincoln County. In 1902, the newly formed San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad became interested in a portion of the Stewart land and began searching for a qualified surveyor.

John T. McWilliams

John T. McWilliams was born on December 10, 1863 at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada. His father, an Irish immigrant named John McWilliams, was a building contractor who taught John surveying skills. Aspiring to be an engineer, young John moved to the United States in 1879 to attend University of Chicago. Within a year, he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad in its engineering corps. In 1879, the governor of South Dakota appointed him a delegate to the National Irrigation Congress in Los Angeles, which introduced him to the western United States. When the conference concluded, McWilliams decided to tour the region where he found plenty of work as a surveyor. His work brought him to Needles, California, where he met his future wife, Iona, eventually moving to Goodsprings, Nevada in 1901 with their newborn baby girl. It was here that McWilliams was living when summoned by William McDermott, a representative of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, to survey Helen J. Stewart's 1,840 acre Las Vegas Ranch in 1902.

The railroad was financed by Montana Senator William Clark, for whom Clark County is named, with ownership held by Clark's Las Vegas Land and Water Company. The railroad was considering the Stewart land for a new townsite and railroad division point, eventually purchasing much of the ranch from the Stewarts in 1902. McWilliams had been to the area previously, when in 1894 he surveyed and made claim to approximately 1,300 acres of heavily forested land at the Spring Mountains, specifically Lee Canyon, located northwest of present Las Vegas.⁶ He was well aware of the valley's huge artesian water belt, and seeing opportunity, purchased 80 acres of land from the Stewarts. In 1904, he began laying out an orderly townsite, which he called the "Original Las Vegas Townsite", and selling lots.

⁶ McWilliams spent the next forty years battling to preserve the canyon and open it to public recreational use. His opponents in the government were never officially named, but Senator Clark was suspected as he had a practice of exploiting public lands for timber without compensation, ostensibly for mining development.

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

When the railroad was completed through Las Vegas that same year, McWilliams' land was on the west side of the tracks. Not willing to share the profits of a new town, the Las Vegas Land and Water Company began to lay out a townsite of its own on the opposite side of the tracks from McWilliams' land and auctioned off the lots that same year. The townsite, called "Clark's Las Vegas Townsite," boomed almost overnight with lots selling at the May 1905 auction for as much as \$1,200. Almost half of the 1,200 lots sold in one day, purchased mostly by speculators from Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. The most valuable lots were closest to the train depot located at the intersection of Main and Fremont Streets. The depot, and consequently the freight loading and unloading ramps, were located on the east side of the tracks, making it difficult for carts to cross over the embankment. Most importantly, the railroad owned nearly all the water from Big Springs, the source of Las Vegas Creek. Clark's Las Vegas Townsite came with the promise of water, eventually forcing many of the early residents of the McWilliams' townsite, which was served by several small shared wells, to place their buildings on skids and move across the tracks to Clark's Las Vegas Townsite.

McWilliams' Townsite

The first plat for the Original Las Vegas Townsite was filed with then Lincoln County, Nevada on January 13, 1905. The boundaries were First Street and Eighth Street on the west and east, respectively (now A Street and H Street), and Clark Avenue and the north side of Stewart Avenue on the south and north, respectively (now Bonanza Road and Morgan Street.) The site was located northwest of Clark's Las Vegas Townsite, with the railroad running through the lower southeast corner at A Street and Clark Avenue (Section 12 Maps/Aerials). Each block had 24 lots, with 12 running north/south and 12 running east/west. A 20-foot-wide T-shaped alley separated the lots into three groups. The north/south lots were typically 25 feet wide, and 125 feet long. The east/west lots were typically 25 feet wide, and 140 feet long.⁷

By all rights, McWilliams' Townsite should have been a huge success. It was close to Las Vegas Creek, and accessible to roads to the surrounding mining communities of Rhyolite,

⁷ Today, this pattern can be seen in a few of the remaining blocks, although some of the alleys have been closed and some of the east/west lots now run north/south (Section 12 Maps/Aerials). A large swath through the center of the neighborhood has been cleared for the construction of Interstate 15, and the lower right corner is now a large industrial complex (Section 12 Maps/Aerials).

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Goldfield and Tonopah. For some time the townsite prospered, with lots selling well through the winter of 1904-1905, reaching a peak of 2,000-3,000 residents. It served as a transportation hub for mining supplies and goods brought by the railroad, with dozens of freight wagons leaving daily for the outlying mining districts. McWilliams built his house there, and by May of 1905, it had the valley's first bank, blacksmiths, wholesale houses, a bottling works, drug and general stores, and several good restaurants. Disaster struck in September 1905 with a series of fires that destroyed almost all of the wooden structures in town. Until the 1930s, the townsite consisted of little more than tents and shacks. When McWilliams was appointed State Water Rights Surveyor for the region in 1906, the residents of Clark's Las Vegas Townsite were already referring to it as "Ragtown."

Clark County was carved from Lincoln County in 1910, and Clark's Las Vegas Townsite became an incorporated city, Las Vegas, adopting its first charter on March 16, 1911. At the time of incorporation, the city encompassed 19.18 square miles, and had approximately 1,000 inhabitants, less than 1 percent of the state's total population. Fremont and Main Streets developed as the main commercial arteries of Las Vegas. Main Street ran parallel along the east side of the railroad tracks and the majority of the businesses were dedicated to the railroad. Fremont Street became the town center with a bank, post office, and retail shops. Nightclubs and speakeasies flourished, even during Prohibition, on the infamous Block 16 located one block north of Fremont Street.

McWilliams' Townsite became a subdivision of Las Vegas, and in 1916 began to demand water services from the railroad's land and water subsidiary. The Las Vegas City Commission passed a resolution that year asking for compliance from the railroad. At the time, the Westside was developing slowly, with little more than tents and a few permanent homes. There was no protection from fire because with no water lines, there were no fire hydrants, forcing firemen to run a hose from Las Vegas. Several homes would be lost if one home were to catch on fire due to the amount of time it would take for the firemen to treat the fire, as well as other factors which will be discussed later. In addition to the fire hazard, the lack of a water system contributed to noxious living conditions that were repeatedly reported in the *Las Vegas Age* and *Las Vegas*

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Review Journal. "Old Town has suffered heavily from sickness due entirely to the contaminated water supply from surface wells, and the condition is a menace to the entire city."⁸

Las Vegas had recently received ten acres of land from the Las Vegas Land and Water Co. for the creation of a cemetery,⁹ and not wanted to spend "large amounts of money for the purpose" of bringing water to the Westside, was considering the project as an addition to securing water for the new cemetery.¹⁰ It is not known if this plan was ever realized, however, and the battle for water continued for ten years until the residents of "Old Town" began petitioning the Nevada Public Service Commission for service. After another year of long, complicated negotiations it was decided that the Westside would receive city water, and John T. McWilliams would lay out the system. However, the Westside did not receive the promised water at this time. This was only the beginning of a series of battles the townsites would fight with the Las Vegas city leaders for basic services.

In 1927, a meeting was held on the Westside concerning municipal improvements and a possible bond issue proposal. Present were then Mayor Hesse, City Attorney Frank Stevens, and prominent developer and newsman Al Cahlen. It was stated that the population of the Westside was approximately 1,200 and without sufficient water for fire protection, sewers, or domestic use, the situation endangers the health of the entire city and stifles the Westside in its growth and development.¹¹ Three years prior to this meeting, two new tracts had been laid to the north of McWilliams Townsite, and were beginning to be developed. The first tracts were the Valley View Tract with boundaries of N. First Street to N. Fourth Street (A Street to D Street), and Washington Avenue to Harrison Avenue on the north, and the H.F.M.&M. Tract, with boundaries of N. Fourth Street to N. Eighth Street (D Street to H Street), and Washington Avenue to Harrison Avenue. All total there were thirty-two blocks that would quickly fill up with families coming to work as laborers for the construction of Hoover Dam (now Boulder Dam). Clearly the increased development called for these services.

⁸ Squires, Charles "Pop". Editorial, Las Vegas Age, April 29, 1916.

⁹ Rinella, Heidi Knapp. "Living in the Past." Las Vegas Review Journal, May 28, 2000.

¹⁰ Squires, Charles "Pop". Editorial, Las Vegas Age, April 29, 1916.

¹¹ "New Water System Under Discussion", Las Vegas Age, July 2, 1927.

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Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

At the meeting, Attorney Frank Stevens explained that the City Commissioners had the power to issue a bond to construct a municipal plant. The Westside emergency will "form the basis for a municipally owned water system to cover the entire city."¹² A few days after the meeting, Stevens reported to the *Las Vegas Age* that an amendment to the city charter was required before a municipal water system can be established.¹³ The bond was finally issued in 1930 for \$82,000, which, among other improvements, provided for the purchase of 240 acres of water-rich land west of the city. In a public notice in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, the bond details were revealed, stating that the bond also covered the costs of drilling the Artesian well, which it was believed had ample water to supply the whole city. In order to "save the city from a bond issue for delivering this water to the West Side," Mayor Hesse convinced the local water company to extend its water mains for the service of the Westside residents.¹⁴ The majority of this project was not completed until the city received federal aid from the Roosevelt administration in the early 1930s, and even then, the entire Westside community did not receive complete municipal water and sewer systems until the 1940s.

Water was not the only bone of contention, as the Westside did not have paved or even graveled streets, nor did they have streetlights or markers. When McWilliams Townsite was first platted, the north-south streets were named First, Second, Third and so on. This caused confusion with the fire and police departments because the streets of Las Vegas had the same names. When responding to calls, the fire and policemen would always rush to the Las Vegas streets first, allowing many Westside fires to consume several properties before it could be put out. The Westside street names were changed to letter names in the 1930s to eliminate this hazardous situation. Also hampering rescue response time was the actual street conditions. After every rain, the streets became so muddy it prevented children from attending school.¹⁵ Petitions were circulated in early February 1931 and handed to the City Commissioners, but rejected based on property valuations. If the Westside residents wanted to foot the bill, the improvements would be made. However by late February 1931 an editorial in the *Las Vegas Review Journal* reported

¹² "New Water System Under Discussion", *Las Vegas Age*, July 2, 1927.

¹³ "Must Amend Charter for Water System", *Las Vegas Age*, July 16, 1927.

¹⁴ Public Notice, *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, April 19, 1930.

¹⁵ Editorial, "Should Be Successful", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, February 7, 1931.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

that the Westside streets were finally being graveled. It continues on to add that the city elections are only two months away.¹⁶

It is obvious that Las Vegas was reticent to supply water and other basic services to Westside residents due to low land valuations, and the low-income population lacked the necessary political influence to make demands. The population of the Westside during that time was comprised of mainly low-income whites and some Chinese, Mexicans and blacks that had come to the area to work for the railroad and in the mines. In 1922 the black population of Las Vegas and the Westside numbered only about 50, increasing to 75 during the early 1930s.¹⁷ Because land was so inexpensive on the Westside, with lots selling from \$50 to \$100 each in 1925,¹⁸ many of the new immigrants to the area were forced to move there, as they could not afford the \$1,000 lots selling in Las Vegas. It was a vicious circle: Low land value, no water, no significant middle- to high-income residents, low land value, no water, and so forth.

As early as 1917, the Las Vegas Land and Water Company Vice President Walter Bracken tried to confine blacks to Block 17 (next to the brothels and taverns at Block 16), in fear that integrated housing would encourage more minority residence or discourage white financial support in the new town.¹⁹ His efforts failed, and when rumors of the construction of Hoover Dam began to circulate in the early 1920s, the black population increased as several black men and families arrived to find work at the dam. A small black community began to develop north of Fremont Street between Ogden and Stewart Avenues, and First and Fourth Streets. However many more were forced to live in tents and shacks on the Westside, as the sudden influx of unemployed caught Las Vegas unprepared and unable to provide housing or jobs. To make matters worse, Six Companies, the organization building the dam, refused at first to hire any blacks until 1932.²⁰

¹⁶ Cahlan, A.E. "From Where I Sit", Las Vegas Review-Journal, February 20, 1931.

¹⁷ Tackett, Karen. McWilliams Townsite: 1905-1980. Las Vegas: Department of Funds Coordination, City of Las Vegas, 1980.

¹⁸ Advertisement for the H. F. M. and M. tract, Las Vegas Age, November 21, 1925.

¹⁹ Moehring, Eugene P. Resort City in the Sunbelt: Las Vegas 1930-2000. 2nd ed. Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2000.

²⁰ Tackett, Karen. McWilliams Townsite: 1905-1980. Las Vegas: Department of Funds Coordination, City of Las Vegas, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

The largest blow came in 1931 when the established black community north of Fremont Street was asked to relocate for the construction of the Federal Post Office on Stewart Street. An article in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* from February 1931 states that the "colored residents" are making plans to move to the Westside.²¹ By May 1932, the "removal of the colored district" to the Westside in preparation for the Post Office had begun.²² As blacks were not allowed in other areas of the city, the Westside was the most logical place to go. Many new subdivisions, such as Williams Addition No. 2, advertised, "Caucasion Race Only."²³ Las Vegas had begun to unofficially institute Jim Crow laws, confining the black population to live in one area. Unfortunately the segregation was not limited to housing, as most of the casinos and other business establishments did not allow black patrons, or charged them higher prices for the same product or service.²⁴ Black club owners were often not able to attain liquor and gambling licenses or were restricted to certain areas of town,²⁵ and the black-owned business establishments were constantly raided during this time.²⁶

Conditions on the Westside worsened as the population increased. In 1931, crowded sub-standard housing and tents were the norm, the streets were still ungraveled and there was still no sewer system. A bond issue went before the city in April 1931 for the installation of a sewer mains and laterals, but was not passed. The Westside was not served by a city sewer system, nor were the streets improved until 1934 when Las Vegas was able to receive federal assistance after long negotiations with the Civil Works Administration (CWA) office in Salt Lake City. The CWA was one of the New Deal programs initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 to promote relief and recovery from the Great Depression. This federally-funded program provided assistance for the installation of a sewer system for the entire city of Las Vegas, including parts of the Westside and all new subdivisions built during the boom created by the construction of Boulder Dam. The CWA and Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) workers paved over fifty-eight blocks in Las Vegas and graveled many Westside streets.

²¹ "U. S. Building Survey Finished", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, February 14, 1931.

²² "Colored Section in Vegas Will Move", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, May 24, 1932.

²³ Advertisement, "Grand Opening Williams Addition No. 2", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, August 8, 1931.

²⁴ Moehring, Eugene P. *Resort City in the Sunbelt: Las Vegas 1930-2000*. 2nd ed. Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2000.

²⁵ "Colored Annex to Restricted District", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, October 9, 1934.

²⁶ "Clean-up of Colored Area Ordered Here", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, July 20, 1931.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

The New Deal programs funded many projects in Las Vegas, including new parks and buildings such as the War Memorial Building (no longer extant), and street improvements such as the paving and widening of the Los Angeles Highway. In 1935, it was realized that an easier and safer route across the Union Pacific railroad tracks was needed. The route chosen was Clark Avenue, which was part of the Tonopah-Reno Highway and the major link between the Las Vegas business district and the Westside. Under direction of the State of Nevada Department of Highways, the underpass structure was designed by the Union Pacific company engineers and construction began in 1935. The total cost of the underpass came to \$200,000, all of which was covered using Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds.²⁷

The Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass Opening Event

The opening fete for the Clark Avenue underpass structure was scheduled for Friday, August 6, 1937. It was to be a huge event, attended by many community and political leaders from both the Westside and Las Vegas. According to an article in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, dated July 30, 1937, C.D. Baker was the head of the committee organizing the celebration with C.P. Squires as the Master of Ceremonies.²⁸ Both men were Las Vegas pioneers who were highly respected in the community, and actively involved with local and state level politics.

Las Vegas Mayor Leonard Arnett opened the meeting saying, "A short time ago the ribbons of steel of the Union Pacific separated the Westside and the east side of town. Today that barrier has been removed thanks to President Roosevelt for his program in making this underpass possible, to the state officials for their foresight, and to the workmen who constructed the project." He then predicted an increase in valuation for Westside property with the advent of the underpass. Ed W. Clark, a prominent political and community leader and pioneer resident, who was equally as respected a community leader, and involved in many of the same development activities as Pop Squires, gave the address. The speech focused on the future of Las Vegas and how growth and industrial development will continue unhampered due to the availability of cheap power from Boulder Dam. Also in attendance were Lieutenant Governor Fred S. Alward, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad system H.J. Plumhoff, prominent attorney

²⁷ "Underpass Fete Staged Friday is a Big Success", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, August 7, 1937.

²⁸ "Vegas and Westside to Join in Observing Underpass Opening", *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, July 30, 1937.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

Harley Harmon, President of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce O.A. Kimball, as well as a number of representatives from the Nevada Department of Highways, and the contractor and builder of the underpass, Jack Casson.

The celebration for the underpass opening also included speeches by several other community leaders. It was to be the "most historic civic celebration ever held...marking an era in traffic safety" in Las Vegas.²⁹ The dedication speech was given by Nevada Governor Richard Kirman, and a large delegation of state officials from the Capital was present. A parade with the Color Guard, band, Las Vegas Horsemen's Association and the city fire and police departments started at Sixth and Fremont Streets, passed under the underpass and ended on the west side at the speaker's podium where refreshments were served.

Conclusion

The underpass was seen as not only a huge achievement for the Nevada Department of Highways, but it also represented a successful state, federal, and private collaboration. It was touted as the most spectacular event since the beginning of the city, and a tremendous success story for President Roosevelt's New Deal programs. Indeed, it increased the safety of travelers who had previously had to dodge swiftly oncoming trains and risk getting carts and wagons stuck on railroad tracks. The underpass also facilitated infrastructure improvement for the Westside neighborhoods, which had been sorely neglected for too long.

Although the Bonanza Underpass was not the catalyst for a complete economic redevelopment for the Westside, and nor did it end the bitter racial contention that existed "unofficially" until the early 1970s, it has valuable historical significance in its symbolism as the long-awaited first step to improved relations between the west and east side of the railroad tracks. This is obvious when reading the list of important community and government leaders who spoke and were present at the opening. Despite the facts that the Westside community leaders' names who were present at the opening were not being mentioned in any article, and that the west elevation of the structure received less design detail than the east side, the celebratory atmosphere that embraced

²⁹ _____ "Underpass Fete is Ready for Friday Evening", Las Vegas Review-Journal, August 5, 1937.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8, 9 Page 16

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

8. Significance, continued

such post-Depression civic projects rendered the structure a positive and hopeful symbol of city investment in the long-oppressed Westside.

The Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass is significant as the symbolic gateway between long-severed communities, facilitating desperately needed infrastructure improvements on the Westside. More importantly, as a federally funded project under the New Deal programs, the underpass is an excellent example as a representation of the New Deal values of economic relief and improvement to quality of life for those who were out of work and otherwise destitute.

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Section 9 Page 17

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

9. Bibliography, continued

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_____ Editorial, "Should Be Successful", Las Vegas Review-Journal, February 7, 1931.

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_____ Cahlan, A.E. "From Where I Sit", Las Vegas Review-Journal, February 20, 1931.

_____ "Clean-up of Colored Area Ordered Here", Las Vegas Review-Journal, July 20, 1931.

_____ Advertisement, "Grand Opening Williams Addition No. 2", Las Vegas Review-Journal. August 8, 1931.

_____ "Colored Section in Vegas Will Move", Las Vegas Review-Journal, May 24, 1932.

_____ "Colored Annex to Restricted District", Las Vegas Review-Journal, October 9, 1934.

_____ "Vegas and Westside to Join in Observing Underpass Opening", Las Vegas Review-Journal, July 30, 1937.

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Section 9, 10 Page 18

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

9. Bibliography, continued

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August 7, 1937.

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Federally Funded Project: Clark Avenue Underpass. Prepared by Engineer Jack Casson
under direction of Union Pacific Railroad, 1936.

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10. Geographical Data

Boundary Description

See attached maps, Section 12. Maps/Aerials

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10 Page 18

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

Boundary Justification

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 24

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

Index to Attached Photographs

B & W

ASA 125

Taken: September 2003

Negatives located at: Nevada State Museum and Historical Society

Photographer: Courtney Mooney

Photograph # (Roll No./Negative No.)	Direction Facing	View Description
#1	West	East elevation showing original north abutment and addition of span and center and south abutments constructed 1964.
#2	West	East elevation showing walkway to pedestrian subway—now closed. Original handrails in background.
#3	West	East elevation showing now closed entrance to pedestrian subway with original handrails.
#4	Southwest	Right side of east elevation showing fascia, abutments and handrail.
#5	Southwest	East elevation showing relation of fascia to abutments.
#6	West	East elevation showing original abutment constructed 1936.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 25

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada

Index to Attached Photographs, Continued

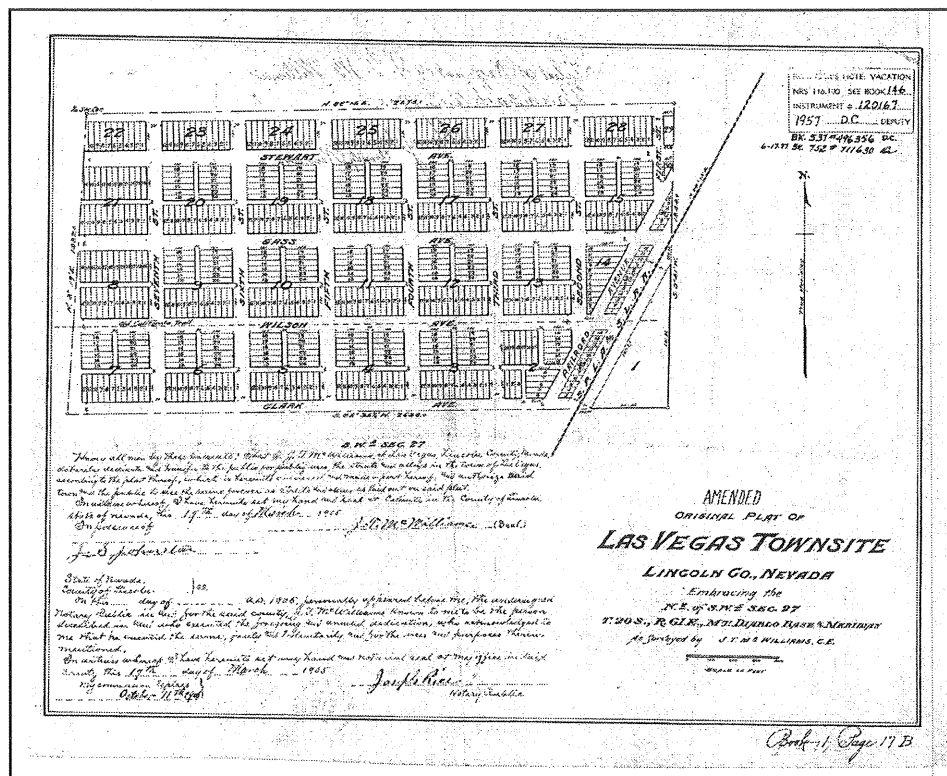
#7	East	East elevation showing closed pedestrian walkway on left and addition of span and center and south abutments constructed 1964.
#8	East	West elevation showing addition of span and center and south abutments constructed 1964.
#9	East	West elevation showing close-up of center abutment constructed 1964.
#10	North	Rear of west elevation showing tops of abutments with relation to fascia. Also showing top surface of underpass.
#11	East	Rear of east elevation showing top surfaces of underpass including railroad tracks and railing.
#12	N/A	Bottom of underpass showing steel structure.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 12 Maps/Aerials Page Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass
name of property
Clark County, Nevada
county and State

Original plat map of McWilliams Townsite



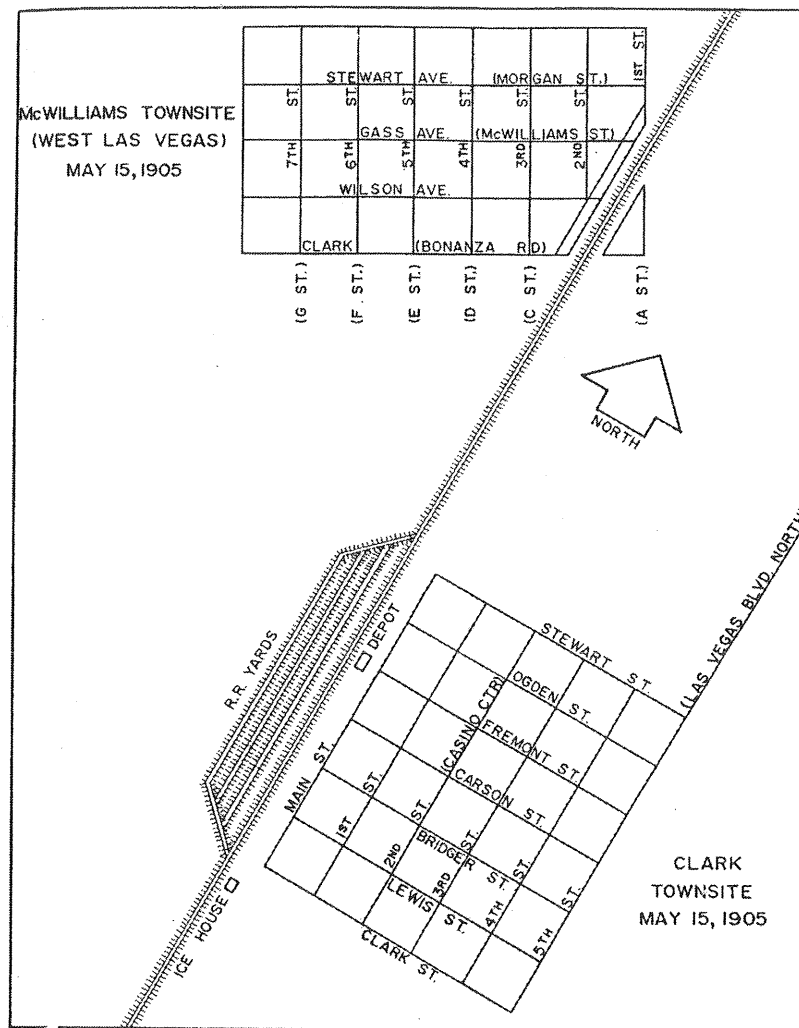
United States Department of the Interior
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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 12 Maps/Aerials Page

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass
name of property
Clark County, Nevada
county and State

Map showing locations of McWilliams Townsite and Clark's Las Vegas Townsite, 1905



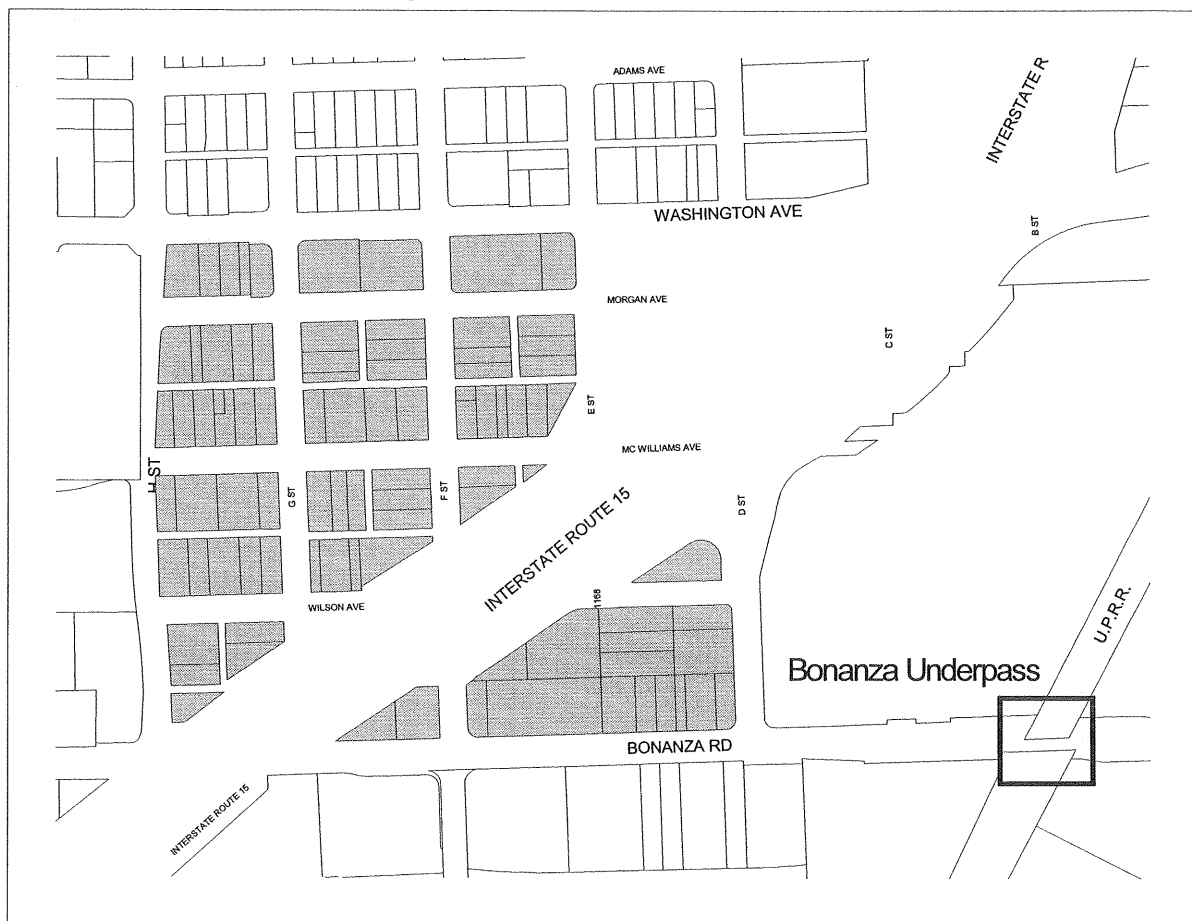
United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 12 Maps/Aerials Page ____

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Clark County, Nevada

Map of McWilliams townsite 2003 and
Bonanza Road Railroad Underpass Site



0.1 0 0.1 0.2 Miles



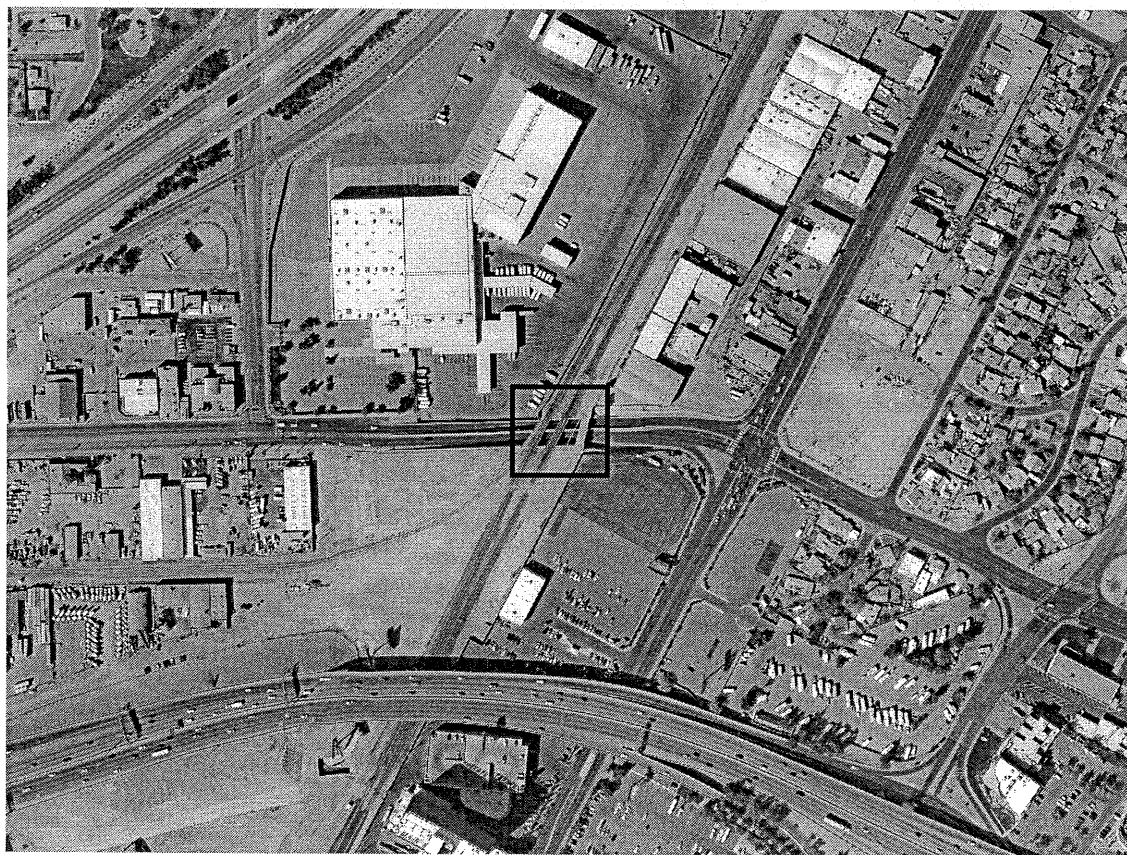
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 12 Maps/Aerials Page ____

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass, Clark County, Nevada

Aerial of Bonanza Road Railroad Underpass Site



0.1 0 0.1 0.2 Miles



NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM

Rev. 3/00

For Office Use Only

YR Built _____
NR Eligible? Y / N
District? Y / N

1. PROPERTY NAME

1A. Historic Name

Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass

1B. Current/Common Name

Bonanza Road Railroad Underpass

2. PROPERTY ADDRESS

Street Address	N/A
City, Zip Code	Las Vegas, Nevada 89106
County	Clark

3. PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

3A. Original Owner

Name	City of Las Vegas
------	-------------------

3B. Current Owner

Name	City of Las Vegas
Mailing Address	Las Vegas, NV
Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	N/A

4. CURRENT PROPERTY STATUS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vacant
X	Other (please specify) Structure		

5. PROPERTY USE

5A. Current Use

<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious
<input type="checkbox"/>	Educational	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governmental	X	Industrial
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown				

5B. Historic Use

	Residential		Commercial		Religious
	Educational		Governmental	X	Industrial
	Unknown				

6. CURRENT ACCESS

	Permitted-local public resource		By owner permission only
	Permitted-state public resource	X	Restricted
	Permitted-federal public resource		Unknown

7. ACREAGE

Less than one acre		Estimated
--------------------	--	-----------

8. PROPERTY LOCATION**8A. UTM Location/Reference(s)**

Zone __ __ E __ __ N	Zone __ __ E __ __ N	Zone __ __ E __ __ N
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

8B. Township/Range/Section/Map

T 20S R 61E APN 139

9. RESOURCE DESCRIPTION**9A. Resource Type**

	Building	X	Structure		District		Object		Site
	Other (specify)								
	Contributing element to a historic district (specify district name)								

9B. Exterior Resource Features

N/A	Basement	N/A	Number of stories
N/A	Porch	N/A	Balcony
N/A	Dormer(s)	N/A	Chimney
N/A	Other (please specify)		

9C-F. Materials and Systems (See instructions and enter codes from Appendix A)

9C. Roofing Material(s)	9D. Exterior Surface Material(s)
R-3	ES-4
9E. Building Structural System	9F. Foundation Structural System
SS-1, SS-6	F-2

9G. Written Description

See National Register Nomination report, Section 7. Description

9H. Associated Structures/Features

Associated structures/features		Yes	X	No
--------------------------------	--	-----	---	----

9I. Integrity

X	Original site		
X	Altered (describe on continuation sheet)	Date altered	1964
	Moved	Date moved	
Moved from			

9J. Condition

X	Good		Fair
	Poor		Ruins

9K. Threats

N/A

10. RESOURCE DATE AND SIGNIFICANCE**10A. Architect/Engineer/Designer**

Jack Casson

10B. Builder/Contractor

Union Pacific Railroad, State of Nevada Dept. of Highways, Jack Casson

10C. Architectural Style/Period (See Appendix B)

Art Deco

10D. Construction Date(s)

1936

Circa

10E. Date(s) of Significance

1936-1964

10F. Historic Resource Theme (See Appendix C)

Depression-era Relief Programs
 Transportation—Railroads and Automobile
 Townsite Development and City Planning
 Black history

10G. National Register Eligibility (See Appendix D)

	Listed	Date Listed	
X	Eligible under:		
X	Criterion A	Criterion B	Criterion C
	Other (specify)		
	Not Eligible		
	Unevaluated		

10H. Justification

See National Register Nomination report, Section 8. Significance

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

See National Register Nomination report, Section 9. Bibliography

12. FORM INFORMATION

Report Number/Name	Bonanza Road Railroad Underpass
Date Surveyed	September 2003
Surveyor Name	Courtney M. Mooney
Company	City of Las Vegas
Address	Las Vegas, Nevada
Telephone Number	702-229-5260

13. ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

X	Continuation sheets
X	Photographs
X	Location maps
	Plans
	Other (please specify)
	Associated Structures Summary Form
	Historic District Addendum (if applicable)

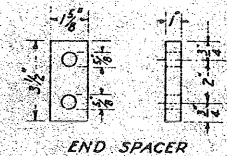
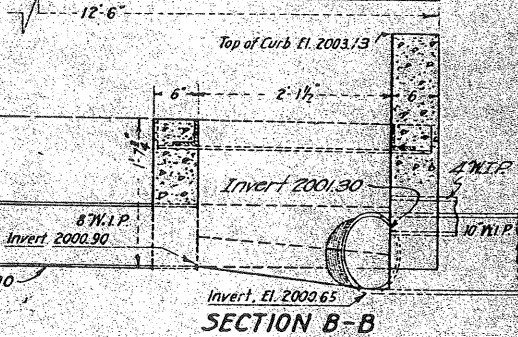
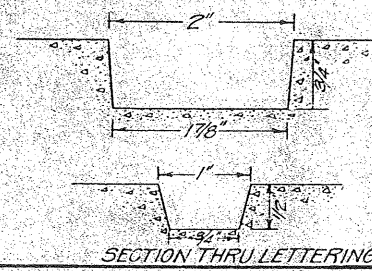


Diagram of a bridge structure with dimensions and labels:

- Top dimensions: 3'-2", 4'-4", 8'-0", 9'-2", 5'-2", 9'-0", 3'-2", 4'-9", 9'-0", 3'-2"
- Labels: CLARK AVENUE UNDERPASS
- Dimensions: 19'-3-6", 19'-3-6"
- Labels: BUILT 1936
- Dimensions: 14 FT
- Labels: CLEARANCE 14 FT
- Dimensions: 4'-4", 4'-4", 5'-7-5", 10'-0"
- Labels: G "SERIES 10" TWICE NORMAL SIZE
- Labels: G "SERIES 10" NORMAL SIZE



CONCRETE FACIA GIRDERS AND SUBWAY CATCH BASINS

NOTE: For Storm Drain Details
see sheets 11 through 14

FED. ROAD REG. NO.	STATE	PROJECT NO.	COUNTY	CPI & L SECTION	STATE ROUTE	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
7	NEVADA	US-56824(2)	CLARK	03-015	5	8	

Left Turn Storage
Lane Curve Data

① $L=23^{\circ}27'42''$
 $R=426.00'$
 $L=174.44'$
 $T=88.46'$

② $L=23^{\circ}27'42''$
 $R=422.00'$
 $L=172.80'$
 $T=87.63'$

③ $L=15^{\circ}19'24''$
 $R=80.00'$
 $L=21.40'$
 $T=10.76'$

④ $L=17^{\circ}02'42''$
 $R=80.00'$
 $L=23.80'$
 $T=11.93'$

"Pe" 1+66 to "Pe" 6+00 ~ New 6" Perforated CMP
underdrain Rt. (See Sheet No. 19)

"Pe" 1+34 to "Pe" 5+21 ~ New 6" Perforated CMP
underdrain Lt. (See Sheet No. 19)

"Pe" 1+20 to "Pe" 5+33 ~ Conc. Slope Protection and Retain-
ing Wall Lt. (See Sheet No. 34)

"Pe" 0+65 to "Pe" 5+30.50 ~ Sidewalk Lt.

"Pe" 0+65 to "Pe" 5+30.50 ~ Curb and gutter Lt.

"Pe" 0+49.38 to "Pe" 5+20.00 ~ Median island Rt. (See Sheet
No. 15)

"Pe" 5+21 ~ Modified Type 3 manhole Lt. New 24"x48" R.C.P.
to drop inlet, New 24"x40" R.C.P. to manhole at
"Pe" 5+73 (See Sheets No. 14 and 16)

STRUCTURE
No. G-195

"P" 4+48.42 P.O.T. ~ 72.73' Lt.

"P" 5+07.17 P.O.T. ~ 61.43' Lt.

"P" 5+99.09 E.I.T. ~
"P" 5+20.00 P.O.T.

Curb Line 5+72.62 Lt.
Curb Line 5+30.50

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

CONSTRUCTION CONTROL
PLAN

"0" 112+19 ~ Type 3 drop inlet 43" Rt. New 18"x12" R.C.P. Construct
Manhole from existing drop inlet.
(See Sheet No. 16)

R/W LINE
 $\Delta=87^{\circ}46'34''$
 $R=30.00'$
 $L=45.96'$
 $T=28.86'$

R/W LINE
 $\Delta=87^{\circ}46'34''$
 $R=40.00'$
 $L=61.28'$
 $T=34.48'$
R/W-44.74' Rt. of
"0" 0+81.46 P.O.T.
R/W-44.90' Rt. of
"0" 0+76.84
S. 74.23
E. 44.26

"Pw" 0+40 to "Pw" 2+82.56 ~ Sidewalk Rt.

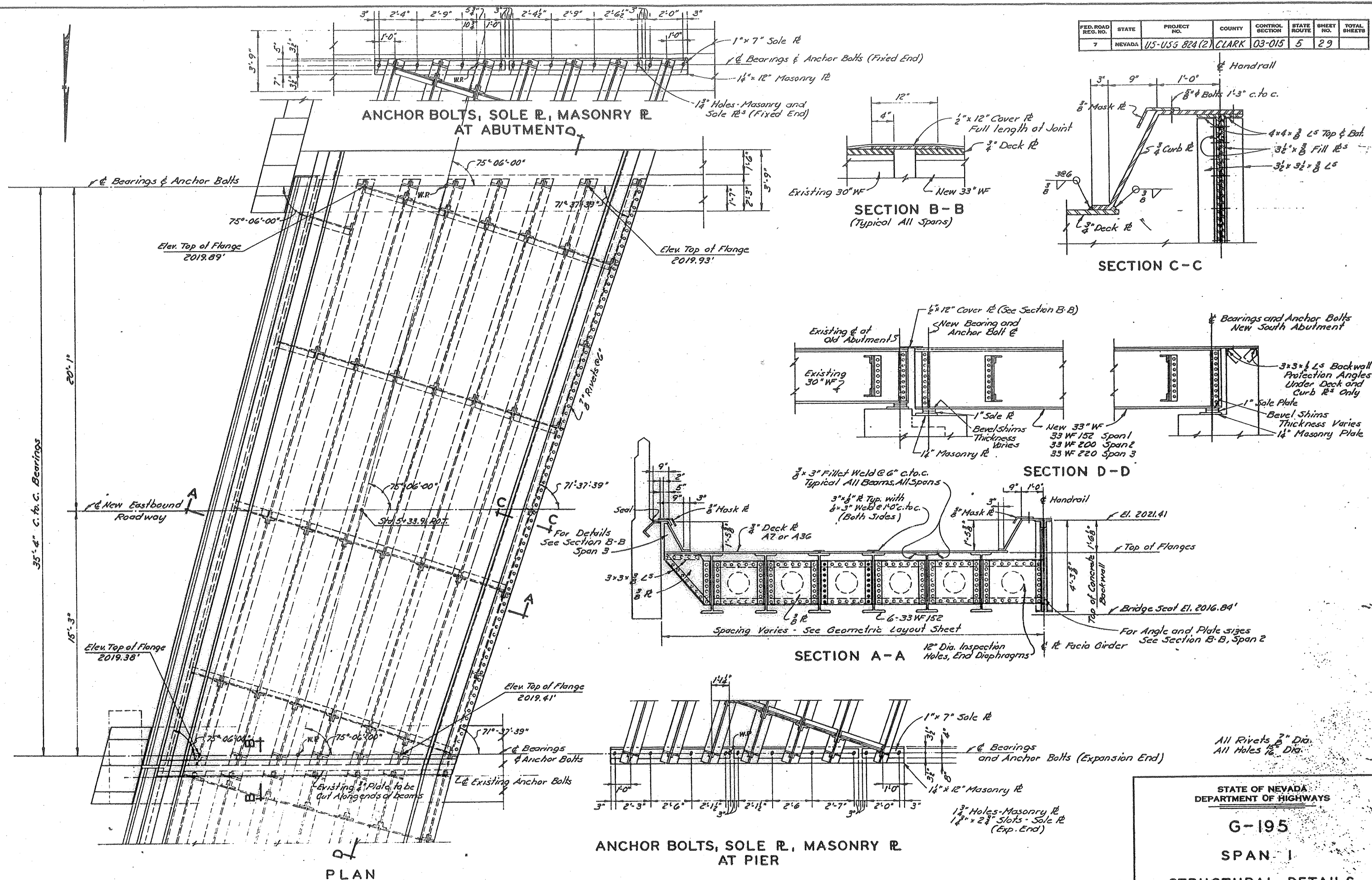
"Pw" 0+77.54 to "Pw" 2+82.56 ~ Curb and gutter Rt. (See Sheet No. 15)

"Pw" 1+65 to "Pw" 2+82.56 ~ Retaining wall Rt. (See Sheet No. 33)

R/W LINE
 $\Delta=79^{\circ}33'52''$
 $R=50.00'$
 $L=69.43'$
 $T=41.63'$

CURB LINE
 $\Delta=7^{\circ}10'10''$
 $R=452.00'$
 $L=56.56'$
 $T=28.32'$

FED. ROAD REG. NO.	STATE	PROJECT NO.	COUNTY	CONTROL SECTION	STATE ROUTE	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEET
7	NEVADA	115-115G 824(2)	CLARK	03-015	5	29	



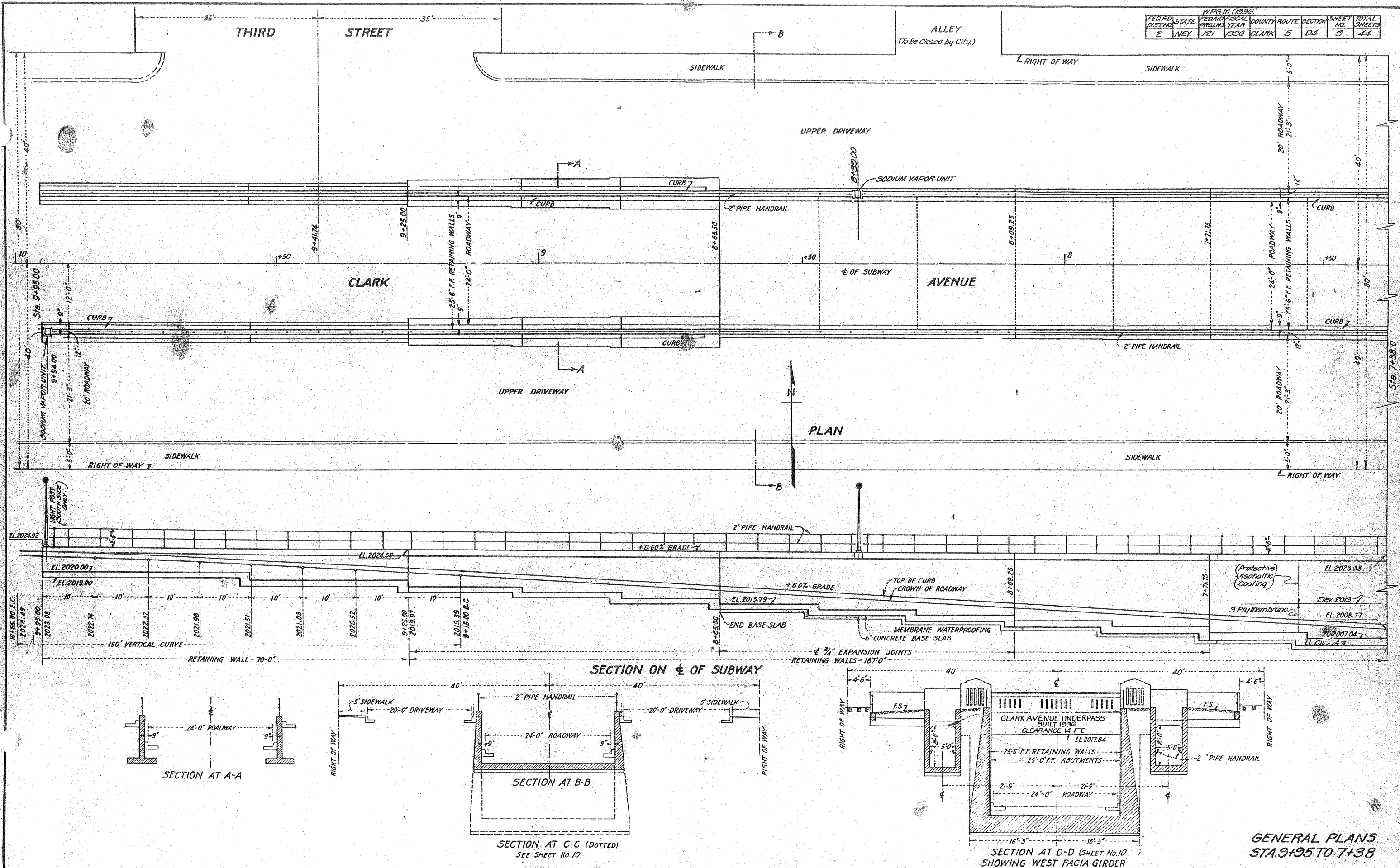
STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

G-195

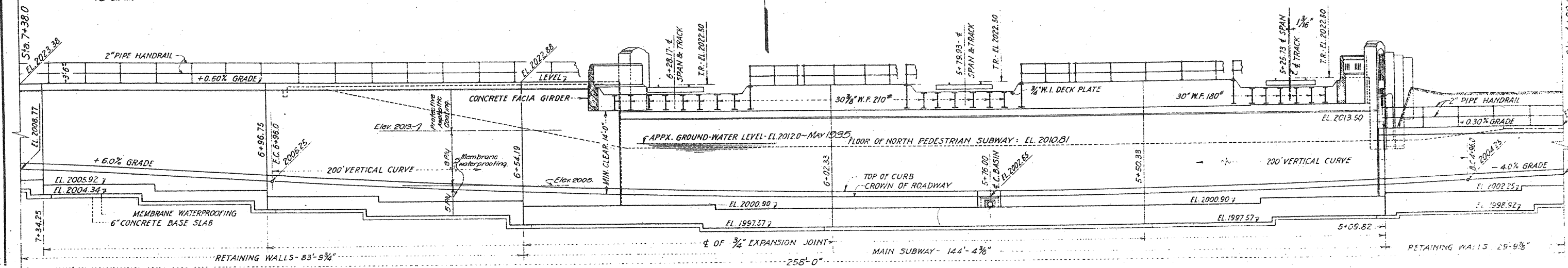
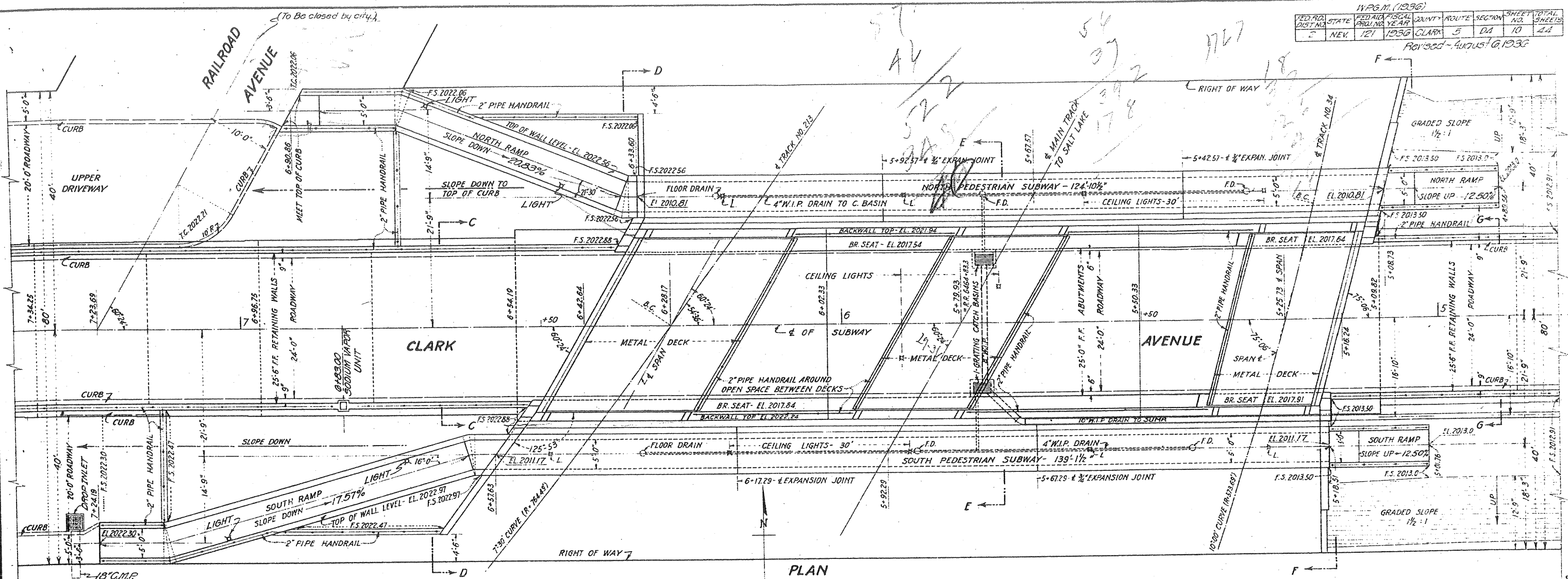
SPAN-1

STRUCTURAL DETAILS

FED. RD. DIST.	STATE	FED. AID PROJ. NO.	YEAR	COUNTY	ROUTE	SECTION	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
2	NEV.	121	1936	CLARK	5	D4	9	44



GENERAL PLANS
STA. 9+95 TO 7+38



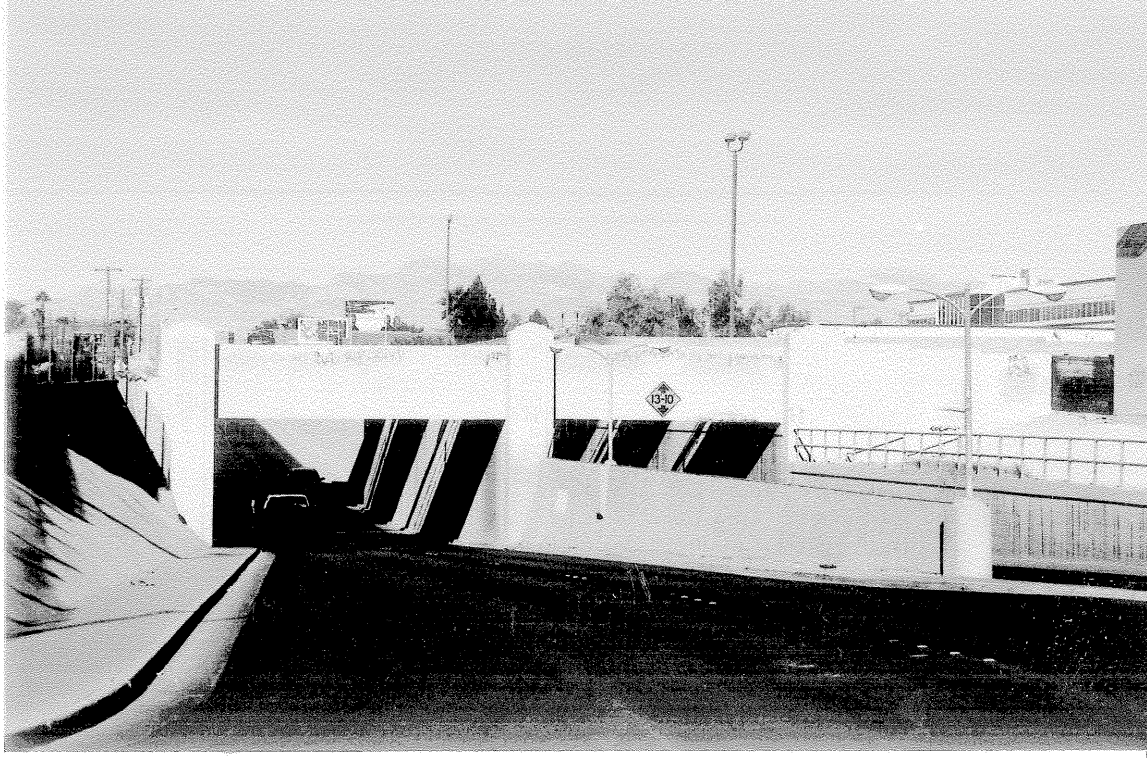
SPECIAL NOTES
Between Sta. 1+280.02 and Sta. 7+34.25, the roadway pavement must be in place before allowing the full head of ground water to accumulate behind the walls, excepting between Sta. 6+54.19 and Sta. 5+09.82, where the water may be allowed to accumulate as soon as either the structural steel or the pavement is in place. See special provisions.

SECTION ON ϕ OF SUBWAY

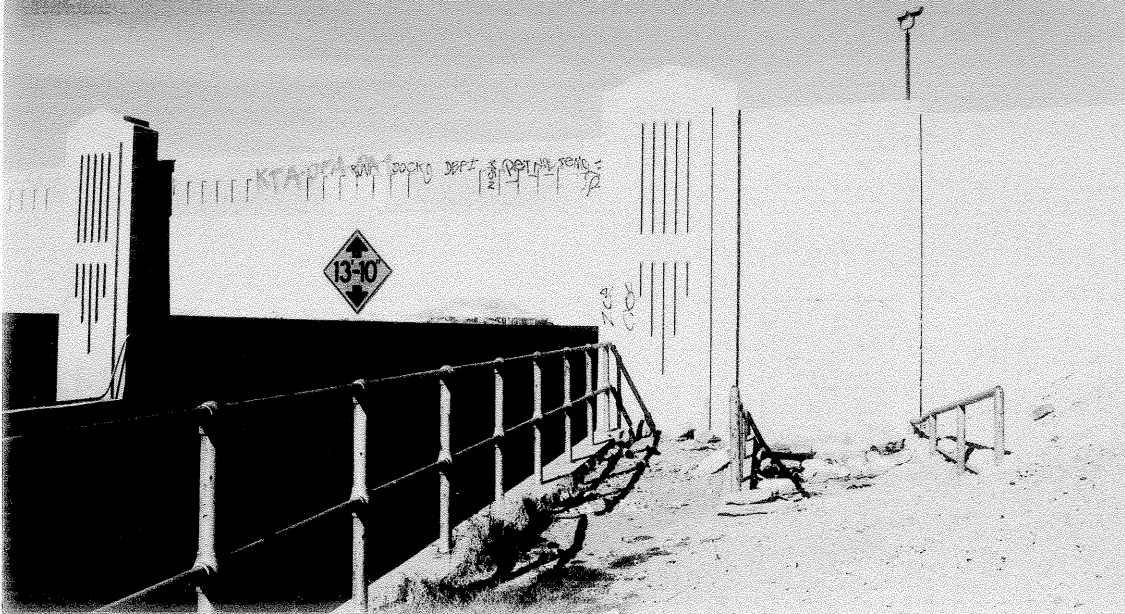
GENERAL NOTES
All outer concrete surfaces in contact with earth or concrete base slab to be waterproofed as follows:
Below ground surface and above EL 2013.00, with a protective asphalt coating.
Below EL 2013.00, or ground surface, whichever is lower, and EL 2005.00, with 3-ply membrane waterproofing.
Below EL 2005.00, with 5-ply membrane waterproofing.
See sheet 19 for detail of protective sheathing for membrane waterproofing.
Waterproofing on structural steel as noted.

GENERAL NOTES
Pedestrian Subways to be built after Main Subway is complete. Sections "C-C" and "D-D" are shown on Sheet No. 2.
"E-E", "F-F" and "G-G" " " " " " "
Maximum soil pressure, 4700 lbs. per sq. ft. The bearing value of foundation is to be determined by tests after the excavation has been opened up by the Contractor.
Design: $\phi = 18000$ " " " " " " " " " " " "
Edges of concrete shall not be chamfered.

GENERAL PLANS
STA. 7+38 TO STA. 4+80.0







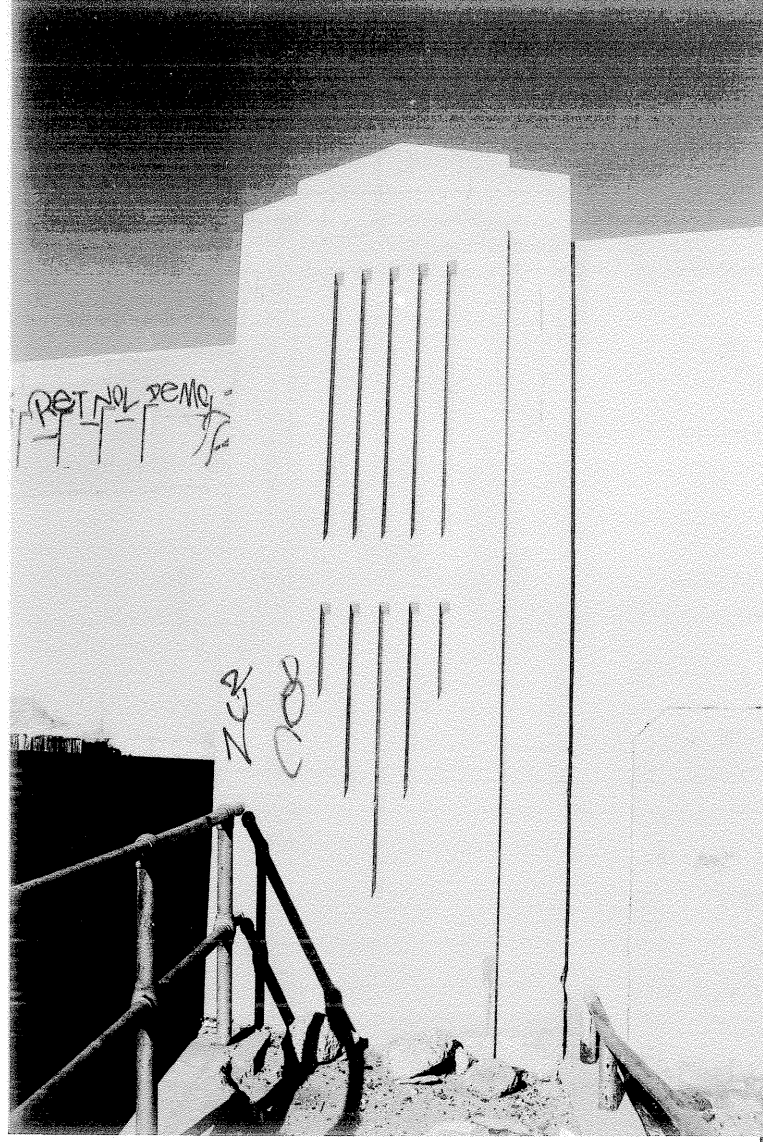


STAIRS RAMP DOCKING DEPT 5 DETAIL DEMO

88 NC

MAIN STREET STATION





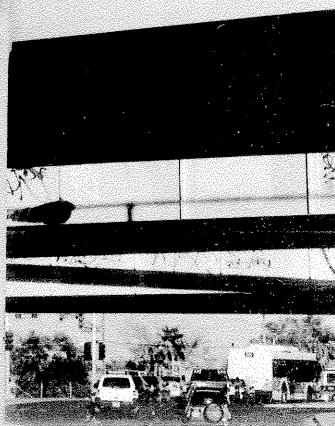
DET NO DEMO

238





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